Thé Washington Times

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1916.

A SORRY LYNCHING RECORD

While this country looks with and grows especially mellow over our "civilization" as compared with that of some warring nations, there comes forth the announcement that chalked up in 1915 than in 1914.

Fifteen States may take what pride they wish from the fact that they were in the lynching zone. Georgia has the unenviable distinction of heading the list. In only eleven of the sixty-nine lynchings was the crime charged that one upon which advocates of the "unwritten law" base their claims to kill, without trial, those who commit it Stealing hogs and poisoning mules were among the other offenses for which those strung paid their lives without process of law.

In four of the cases absolute proof later was forthcoming that the victims were not guilty. In other cases the evidence against them was hazy. Neither can it be claimed that the lynchings were wholly a racial problem, for fourteen of those who met death in this manner were white.

All indications point that the whole question of lynching is not a question of race, but a problem in civilization, which we might solve before being too proud of our enlightenment.

GETTING THE MUZZLE

tinued independence, as a buffer, paper. only less important than that of Bel-

have kept the country out of trouble iceable to humanity, when the Arabic can route if the great far eastern steamthus far; but it has been an equil- murder took place. Now the An- ship lines could have been turned to it. ibristic feat of the most impressive cona case is brought to the point of

It is apparent, then, that the com- pedoed. acerbities and separate factions. No- barbarism. body in Denmark dares feel sure what The full circumstances of the Perpeace party is to be kept strictly war. under supervision. There will be no all kinds will be censored with the

found a way to apply some of the this war; and still the world waits ship sailed away from here, the dig- about it. nity and self-respect of this country would have been distinctly enhanced.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

One signifigant by-product of the meeting of the Pan-American Scient treme in that humiliating direction; tific Congress in Washington is the widespread revival of the interest in leering assurance that we would be speaking Spanish. Young men and respected, leaves no more room for women who may have had a smattering of the tongue got out dictionaries and tried to follow the Spanish accounts of the meetings in newspapers and in the publications of the congress. Even elevator boys at hotels where there were delegates and the shop girls and clerks at stores were found making an effort to "pick up" the tongue.

All this interest in the language which is the commercial speech of the nations to the south of us is interesting, but James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in one of the most illuminating addresses made last week, made it clear that participation in commerce and industry with South American nations requires more preparation than the study of their language. Only a few years ago the fad for learning Spanish was at its height, and commercial schools encouraging adventurous spirits in the seeming belief that all they needed to make their fortunes

in with that lingual equipment. President Farrell, who also Trade Council, placed first in his list of requirements for a young man engaged in foreign trade a thorough in which he was employed. Then he insisted upon a well grounded knowl-

tic and foreign field, should know the and have a practical knowledge of

business office routine. When equipped with these essentials he advised young men to study the routine of manufacturing various products, including the costs of production, to learn commercial law, to study domestic and foreign markets, and to make a systematic study of ocean-borne transportation.

This is an ambitious program. But it gives an idea of the thoroughness with which a young man who intends pride at its record for the past year to enter the foreign commercial field far Eastern steamship lines from the must go about his preparation. It is a program that would do credit to anyone who was studying a profession, and it emphasizes the fact seventeen more 'lynchings were that business is becoming a profession in every respect.

MORE CONTEMPTUOUS MURDER

Is there another nation, on the face of the earth, significant enough to deserve the name of a "power," that would or could have borne the insults that have been heaped by the Teutonic powers upon the United shipping that has used it for many States since the war began?

Is there a government that could have continued in office if, after the plotted, planned, pre-arranged, and advertised murder of the Lusitania, it had occupied eight months in negotiations leading to such pitifully paltry results that at the end of that time the horror of the Persia was still possible?

Great Britain entered the war primarily because the neutrality of Belgium had been violated. She did not hesitate, but took the plunge.

Italy broke away from one alliance because she was not bound to stick by it in a war of aggression, and then took the opposite side because her interests, as a part of civilization, drew her there.

In neither case was national honor so intimately involved as has been Denmark occupies a position, that of the United States. The solamong all the world's neutrals, less emn admonitions of our Government difficult only than that of Greece. have been flouted. Pledges given to Germany covets the little northern us have been ripped to tatters before country; Britain regards its con- the ink was dry on the scraps of not

The Lusitania case seemed on the verge of a settlement that would Danish diplomacy and good sense have been creditable to us and serv- to realize the prestige and importance settlement, when the Persia is tor-

ng of the harum-scarum "peace ex- It is as if the nowers of Teutonia pedition" from America must give were determined with all deliberareal concern to the Danish authori- tion to exhibit to the contemptuous ties. The country is divided in sym- gaze of the world the weakness and pathies, complicated with all manner vacillation of a nation that has proof difficult economic relationships, claimed its leadership among neu-Its greatest need is to avoid every trals and its trusteeship for civilizadiscussion that may tend to sharpen tion in the midst of this epoch of chance is presented for America to ren-

result from entertaining such sia's loss are not yet known. The an impossible propaganda as the results prove that the assurances of Ford expedition. The ordered of Austria about safety of ship's comficial mind of conventional European panies were flouted by the submarine administration cannot conceive what commander. There was no need for this newest American marvel in wholesale murder. Even if the ship shirt-sleeve methods may signify, tried to escape, there could have been The only safe thing is to apply the no such wholesale crime against nonmuzzle; and that has been done. The combatants under the old rules of

More American lives are probably public meetings, and functions of lost, more pledges to this nation are repudiated, more of the horrible If the United States could have spirit of barbarism is injected into same precaution before the peace to see if America will do anything

The Vienna government seems to have been determined that the last depths of American pusillanimity should be sounded. There was a ime, months ago, when Americans thought they had reached the ex- torical Society. but the Persia horror, separated by

What will this nation do about it?

STOCKS GOING TO THE PEOPLE

A summary of the reports of ownership of securities of railroad, industrial, and public utility corporations shows a considerable increase. during 1915, in the number of stockholders. Yet the increase is not so great as it ought to be; indeed, it is disappointingly small considering the great amount of foreign holdings that have been absorbed by this

Nothing would more strongly make for popularizing the management and methods of the great public corporations, as a widespread popular interest inspired by substantial interest. We are told that at the end of 1914 a group of twentythree railroads, fourteen public utilities and twenty-eight industrials had 579,411 stockholders, while at the end of 1915 the same companies in the Spanish speaking countries had 604,858. This is a gain in the was to learn the language and sail right direction; but it is not so great a gain as is desirable. It should be a part of both the public and the chairman of the National Foreign corporate administrative policies to secure wider distribution of such holdings. The United States Steel, the International Harvester, and knowledge of the particular business some other companies have instituted plans for bringing this to pass. There is no great problem of corporedge of the English language. This ate management, or of the adminisstatement from a business man goes tration of utilities in the joint interfar to support the assertion of peda- est of owners and public, that would gogues that Americans have a habit not be made easier of solution if selearning other languages before curities were as widely held, as genthey have mastered their own. The erally understood, in this country as speaker further urged that young they are, say, in France and Great business men, whether in the domes- Britain.

tic and foreign field, should know the fundamentals of business arithmetic, Suez Closing Adds to Pressure of Shipping

Great Opportunity Lost By America Unless Panama Ditch Is Put Back Into Operation-Roads Haven't Begun to Master Situation.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

Suez Canal route between Orient and Occident is expected to have a mark ed effect on the world's shipping sit

There is not anything like enough shipping, even with the shortest routes available, to do the world's business. The Panama and Suez canals were both peculiarly necessary because on the long trade routes of the existing shipping. With Panama still only opened to boats of light draft, and much uncertainty whether even to this extent it can remain open permanently, and with Suez closed to a large volume of years, the pressure of shipping will be more serious than ever before.

Driven Off Ry Il-Boats.

It is understood that the British naval authorities have directed Herculean efforts to conquer the submarines that have been playing havoo in The methods of coping with them which proved so successful in the narrow waters around the British Islands are not considered by naval men to be entireadapted to the new task in the editerranean. While naval men be-Mediterranean. While naval men be-lieve that within a few months the problem will be measurably solved closed to ingress and egress of test of methods for handling these

lines have concluded that discretion is the better part of valor, and are di-verting their vessels to the longer and longer and more expensive route around the African continent. There is an immense volume of trade that would be diverted from the Suez to the Panama route it certain to be kept so. It is a positive calamity to American interest in the Panama route, that just at the when Suez has to be put under under the ban because of war hazards, Panama is not in condition to invite the whole Oriental business. But for the slides at Culebra, the Panama route would have seen an increase in 1916 that would have broken all possible calculations. It is impossible quite an opportunity was never imagined by the experts who tried forecast Panama's business.

Realization of these opportunities which will be lost unless the Panama ditch is put back into commission just as soon as possible, is inspiring special interest, in Washington, regarding the ed investigation of the truth Panama. The investigation, how about Panama. ever, suddenly has become less important than the development of measures quickly to remedy present troubles. The der an immense service to the commerce of the whole world; and everybody connected with the administration of move fifty carloads out of that chaos of the canal fully realizes it. | miles on miles of cars."

route has given the railroads a little respite from their difficulties in adjusting traffic to the new conditions. public has not been given much inforwhich this canal's opening has had on American railroad conditions. railroads, despite all efforts to prepare hemselves in advance for the new adjustment, found themselves confronted by many conditions that could not be deal demoralized.

The withdrawal of a number of the anticipated; and, although some of the ablest traffic men in the country have been for the past two years working diligently to adjust rates, divisions, proportionals, etc., to the new situation, they have really not begun to master

the big question. An Easte official, talking of this, said: An Eastern railroad Western Roads Suffer Most.

"The Eastern roads have not suffered early so much by the canal competition as have those of the West. Freight rates are very much lower east of the Mississippi, and especially east of the Missouri, than beyond. This difference is so great that it has brought about

some strange results.
"Our road, for instance, has handled freight from California destined to Iowa. York, then was transferred to the rails and actually hauled west beyond Mississippi to be delivered; and the shippers saved money on it. It was cheaper to bring the business clear around the continent by sea and ther haul it more than 1,000 miles by rai at the low rates charged on the Eastern lines, than to bring it eastward over the railroads, 2,000 miles, at the high rates that prevail West. That is all rates that prevail We

The Eastern roads have thus picked a considerable tonnage that they never had a chance to touch before: but every pound of it was lost to the West-ern lines. This has been a hard blow to the Pacifics, and the readjustment of rates to meet the condition is going to

Canal Beats Railways. "There is another aspect not yet very widely understood. The canal route handles freight across the country, on an average, in less time than the railroads. The fast fruit express trains can cross the country quicker than the canal route can deliver the goods, but as a rule they do it only under heavy pressure. Commonly, the fast freights just about meet the time of the better steamships via the canal railroads right along. of course, is most important right at and then must railroads for a haul inland, and worked through the congested Eastern ter-minals, much of the advantage is lost." This congestion of the Eastern roads is reaching proportions that give great concern to both railroad men and Gov-ernment administrators. The same of-

or road has all its terminals around the scaboard backed with cars of freight, the jam is backed up, as water by a dam, clear across New Jersey. The Pennsylvania has freight backed up as far as Harrisburg, Part of the trouble is due to the slack supply of ships to take it away. Such a condition makes operation fearfully expensive. We have say, 4,000 carloads of freight in our yards tribu-tary to New York. A steamship is sighted off the Hook, which is chartered to take out, say lifty carloads of this stuff. Our freight people are notified.

Roads Face Hard Problem.

"It means that they must fish those ffy carloads out of the mass of piled-in freight switch them to the boat's track and get them unloaded. You may imagine what it means to find and then

This suggests the answer to the question, where the big gross receipts of the roads are going, that don't seem to be fully reflected in increased net. They lem they have ever known; and it is the The worse because it is precipitated upon them at a time when they are Just com-ing out of a period of depression during physical conditions got a good

RUINS PROVE SIOUX TRADITION-HISTORY

North Dakota, May Change Story of Indians.

(Fargo, N. D., Dispatch to New York World.)

That the discovery recently of the ruins of a prehistoric Indian village in see Eden Musee, Grant's tomb, and the vicinity of Beulah, N. D., by Dr. O. G. Libby, of the North Dakota Historical Society, will necessitate the re-writing of a large part of the Indian of North Dakota is the opinion of the Rev. McG. Beede, Standing Rock missionary, and probably the greatest authority on Indian tradition and his-

tory in the State.

The Rev. Mr. Beede dose not think he village was an Arkara village, but he site of the former home of "the inew hunters." a people closely related

to the Arikaras. He says the discovery "completes hain of resistless evidence, strictly in narmony with Sioux tradition-history. in which he had great faith as to acan intimate knowledge of and long asociation with the redmen. It is the intention of Dr. Libby and other historians to make a thorough thorough

and undoubtedly excavations will be undertaken in the near future that likely will reveal much of importance.

PRINCESS NOT IMPRESSIO.

Thought How Knights' Armor Must Have Scratched the Furniture. Princess Mary of England has been doing charitable work, says the New York Evening Journal. Many good stories are told of Mary's sayings. stories are told of Mary's sayings. When she was a little girl the Queen The royal

took her to the tower. The roys party came upon a fine sult of armo with spiked helmet, spikes on the es and spurs all complete. he chivalry of those days, her maj This, Mary, is a suit of armor which sed to be worn by the knights of old

What do you think of it?"

For a time the princess remaine llent, while she seemed to be think ing deeply.
"Perhaps it was all right,"she said

but can't you imagine how awfull t must have scratched the furniture?

CATLESS WORLD IN 1920. Campaign Started Against Tubby By

North Dakota Farmer. With the slogan "Song birds foreve and a catless world in 1920." R. Sayre, one of the largest individual farm ownr in North Dakota, has arrived from Chicago to look after his interests interests. which surround Devil's Lake, says a Devil's Lake (N. D.) Dispatch. Sayre's campaign against tabby has advanced so far that he is offering prizes to persons killing the most cats. In a leadet issued by this enemy of the cat the household not is pictured as the most victous, disease-carrying.

serm-ridden animal in the world.

NEW YORK'S VISITORS SEE BIG STORES FIRST

Ancient Village of Sinew Bunters, in Formerly They Hastened to Sec Grant's Tomb, Eden Musee, and Other Landmarks.

That this is the age of commercialism is even shown by the visitors to New York city. Formerly they hastened to other notable landmarks. Now their first stop is at the department stores, and these seem to be a continual surprise and an ever-increasing source of astonishment, says the Wall Street

It is hard for the visitors to realize obtained, and with no more difficulty or delay than the small-town merchant ales to wrap up a paper of pins. Few callie what constant supervision must exercised over every department to see that losses are cut to the minimum houses must be well stocked with goods curacy of fact, this faith coming with to take care of any early calls for re-

ewing the stock.
An example of the high efficiency under which this class of stores is run can seen in the fur storage department ne of the local stores. During the summer they stored more than articles, valued at nearly \$1,000,000,

and their total losses on them were \$.5. ANOTHER OF WAR'S HORRORS. German Plot to Nip Paris Fashion

Trade Uneurthed. A sensation has been created in po-

itical circles in Paris, according to member of the French chamber of deputies now visiting in London, by the discovery that a certain dressmaking firm which of recent year has been greatly advertised throughout the world was originated and financed by Germany, says a London dispatch to the Philadelphia Evenina Ledger. The object aimed at was to drive a wedge into Parisian pre-eminence in fashions, with a view to the eventual transference of that leader. ship to Berlin and meanwhile providing markets for fabrics made in Germany but palmed off as French goods. A raid by Parisian police resulted in the discovery of a plan of campaign on a vast scale. Production of cheap imitations of exclusive French designs were already in operation. and many American women were said to have paid extravagant prices for "creations" by this "Parisian" house in the belief they were wearing exclusive French goods.

A peculiar feature of the affair is that the house in question pretended to represent the newest expression of dressmaking. and velvets.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled For Capital,

Address, "Crime and Criminals," Dr. Riley D. Moore, Secular League, Pythian Tem-Address, Crime and Criminals, Dr. Kiley D. Moore, Secular League, Pythian Temple, 3 p. m. Celebration of the Feast of the Holy Name, by the District Branch of the Holy Name Society, Church of the Immaculate Conception, 7:30 p. m.
Opening of the celebration of the week of prayer in Protestant Churches affiliated with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. Christ.
ddress, "The Challenge of India," by G.
Winslow, secretary, at Terminal R. Y. hristman festivities, German Orphan lum, at the Asylum on Good Hope 3:80 p. m.

3:36 p. m. Secture, "Preparedness," by Edward S. At-kinson, Socialist Party, 811 E street north-

ceture, "Vital Issues—The Significance of the Pan-American Congress and the Pork Barrel or the Budget," Miss Janet Rich-ards, Woodward & Lothrop Auditorium,

ards, Woodward & Lothrop Auditorium, 10:45 a, m.
Address, "Current Topics," Julius I, Peyser, meeting of the Bible Society, Adas Israel Congregation, 8 p. m.
Celebration, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, John Wesley M. E. Church, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Evolution of the Stars," Prof. William Wallace Campbell, director of Lick Chastratory, Continental Memorial Hall, 8 feetings, Pan-American Scientific Congress, section meeting places, all day,
section meeting places, all day,
ddress, "Single Tax in Theory and Practice, by H. Martin Williams, Women's
Single Tax Club, Public Library, Ep. in,
Meeting, Guardians of Liberty, Perpetual Single Tax Club, Public Library, 8 p. in.
Meeting, Guardians of Liberty, Perpetual
Building, 8 p. m.
Address, "The Holy Spirit in the Life of
Today," Rev. E. J. Prettyman, 8t. Stephen's Episcopai Church, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Journeyman Tailors, Local 188, 811
E street northwest, 8:15 p. m.
New Year Reception, Petworth Women's
Club, Petworth Methodist Episcopai Church,
7:30 p. m.
Meeting, stockholders of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and
Georgetown, 11 a. m.
Dance, by Mrs. Montgomery Blair for Triangle Club of Princeton University, Playhouse, 9 p. m.

nouse, 9 p. m. secting, Washington Kennel Club, 712 house, 9 p. m.
Meeting, Washington Kennel Club, 712
Twelfth street, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Central Labor Union, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Central Labor Union, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Annual Union evangelistic meeting, Bloomingdale and Eckington Churches, 8t. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.
Monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Christian Endeavor Union, Vermont Avenue Christian Church, 8 p. m.
Masonic-Lodges: Benjamin B. French, No.
15. E. A.; Pentalpha, No. 29, E. A.; Mt.
Pleasant, No. 23, E. A.
Eastern Star-Ruth, No. 1.
Odd Fellows-Lodges; Union, No. 11; Heacon, No. 15; Langdon, No. 26, installation, No. 2, installation.

No. 2, installation. Knights of Pythias-Lodges: Amaranth, No. 28, and Century, No. 30, installation. Columbus-Washington General Assembly

Tuesday.

asonic-Lodges: Arminius, No. 25, busi-ness, Myron M. Parker, No. 25, E. A. Royal Arch Chapters: Washington Naval, 26, grand visitation. cient and Accepted Scottish Rite: Mithras Lodge of Perfection, business; Robert de Bruce Council, Knights of Kadosh, twen-Star-Mizpah, No. 8, degree; Fidelity, No. 19, social. ity Fellows-Lodges: Washington, No. 5: Golden Rule, No. 21, and Amity, No. 27. Rebekah Lodges-Fidelity, No. 7, installation, Knights of Pythias-Webster, No. 7; Excel-sior, No. 13; Capital, No. 24, and Myrtle, No. 25, Installation.

Wednesday.

Masonic—Lodges: Washington Centennia), No. 14, social: Osiris, No. 28, social: King Solomon, No. 31, 2 p. m., M. M.; Fast Gate, No. 34, F. C. Royal Arch Chapters: Columbia, No. 1, R. A. Castern Flar-Arene, No. 10, degrees and Fellows—Lodges: Eastern, No. 7, and Harmony—Lodges: Eastern, No. 7, and Harmony—Lodges: Longer Longer Longer tern, No. 7, t Installation Rich and of Harmony, No. 9, joint Grand Master William J. the Grand Lodge, Federal City, No. 2 and Friendship, No. 12. installation. Enights of Pythias-Mt. Vernon, No. 5, and Equal, No. 17, installation. Equal, No. 17, installation. Pythian Sisters-Friendship Temple, No. 9,

Thursday.

tion. ekalı Lodges-Friendship, No. 5. hall, Anacostia, installation by President Grigsby and assembly officers. Culghts of Pythias Lodges, Franklin, No. 2, installation, Uniform Rank: J. T. Cold-well Company, No. 7, installation.

Friday.

Masonic-Lodges: Lebanon, No. 7, special p. m., F. C., regular, 7,30 p. m. Roya Arch Chapters: Mt. Pleasant, No. 13, spe cial, grand visitation; School of Instruction astern Star-Martha, No. 4; Ascension, No.

Eastern Star-Martha, No. 4, Ascension, No. 29, degrees; East Gate, No. 21, Odd Fellows-Lodges: Central, No. 1, and Metropolis, No. 16, joint installation; Phoenix, No. 2, installation. Encampments: Magendru, No. 4, installation.

Rebekah Lodges-Miriam, No. 6, installation. Knights of Pythias-Syracusians, No. 19, installation.

Pythian Sisters-Rathbone Temple, No. 8, installation and initiation.

Odd Fellows-Patriarchs Militant: Canton Washington, No. 1, installation Knights of Pythias-Ways and Means Com-

OUR JURY SYSTEM CURIOUS

As Mach As \$30,000 Has Been Spent To Get 12 Men To Try Case. Melville Davisson Post, in Saturday Evening Post.)

A jury must be selected. Ordinarily one would think that it would be no TRADE WITH INDIA IS rouble to select twelve men to hear a ase. But so exacting are the rules that in a capital case of importance it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to get a jury. Hundreds of talesmen are examined. Sometimes this examination goes on for weeks. The whole panel may be interrogated without getting a single juror. It has cost as \$50,000 in some cases to get a jury result of the minute technicality or rules governing this feature of game is that citizens competent service are sifted lown to the most justice is thereby turned over to the nost ignorant and most irresponsible most ignorant and most irresponsible persons in the community.

When such a jury is selected, the trial finally begins. Everything up to this time has been merely preliminary. At last the game is called to be played before a jury of the most unintelligent persons that the attorney for the defendant has been able to set on it, and endant has been able to get on it, and before a referee whose sole concern is so to conduct the game that he will not

PRISONERS SAVI: MONEY.

violate any of the rules

Plan Adopted In Dayton Is Working Successfully. An unusual plan has been adopted and tried with apparent success in the

Dayton, Ohio, workhouse, which de-serves the careful consideration of penal says the Nashville Tennessean. Through a board of parole, prisoners are allowed certain liberties in accordance with their behavior and their appreciation of freedom allowances. Reguwork in factories is secured for number of prisoners, but the pelled to return to the workhouse a They are required at the end of the week to bring their pay enveloped to the superintendent of the workhouse The latter summons the prisoner's famopens the pay envelope nd the prisoner present. I said that under this unique system of French dressmaking. Its nominal head paid visits to London and New York and used to deliver lectures on the supremacy of Parislan fashions and the beauty of French-made silks his creditors. He still has two mouths and velvets.

HERE DURING WEEK CapitalExpertExposes U.S. Unprepardness

Frederick Louis Huidekoper Asserts Either England or Germany Could Land 250,000 Trained Troops In America Within Five Weeks.

of America's defenses yet published, enering exhaustively into the entire mili tary question, besides presenting a his tory of the land forces of the United States from Colonial times until June 1, 1915, has come from the MacMillan press. Frederick Louis Huldekoper, of this city, an accepted authority on the subject, is the author of "The Military monumental book of 735 pages, of

Unpreparedness of the United States, which Mai. Gen. Leonard Wood says in an admirable introduction: "This work Mr. Huldekoper's is one which should be read, and carefully read, by all Americans who are interested in the military history and policy of their

The author condenses the military history of the country civil war, but omits nothing needful to the object of the work, and uncovers the innumerable and glaring blunders which jeopardized the nation's exist-ence at many critical times. From the very beginning is patent the 'parsi-mony and shortsightedness,' of Con-gress. In substantiation of his assersincerely the system of policy which has been but too generally adopted in all the States, to wit, that of tem-porary expedients; which like quack medicines are so far from removing the causes of complaint that they only serve to increase the disorder.

Experience Almost Ignored.

Mr. Huidekoper states that America has never yet been pitted against the land forces of a first-class military power, but that "it is highly improbable that any great nation in the future will ever oppose us with an army which is not trained to the highest degree.' He considers it doubtful if the Union could have been preserved in 1865 "had it not been for the iron blockade which the navy drew about the coasts of the

investigate the conduct of the War Department after the Spanish-Amerishould hereafter be in a better state of preparation for war." comparatively little had been done to profit by the experience. A complete reorganization of the army was worked out by the War College division of the general staff in large giving the country for "the first time in our history a sound and definite policy in respect to the military branch of our service." But "The attempts made in 1911 and 1913 to assemble one prevailing post system, and says: strength or the means to make few soldiers whom it could muster

The act of April 25, 1914, entitled "An act to provide for raising the volun-teer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war." is pronounced "one of the most important hounced one of the most military history." and had their provisions been in force in 1878, the author declares, they would "have prevented most of the disorders and blunders committed during the Spanish-American war, including the confusion so prevalent in

A Ridiculous Document.

Mr. Huidekoper quotes the joint reso lutions of April 22, 1914, which justified the use by President Wilson of armed forces at Vera Cruz, and says: "In ontrast to this ridiculeus documentwhich, by failing to set forth the facts ustifying the employment of armed force, placed the United States in listinctly unfavorable light in its sub sequent action-was the joint tion approved on August 5, 1914 ppropriated \$2,500,000 to bring home the mericans stranded in Europe as a result of the outbreak of war on the con-The evacuation of Vera Cruz "ended

an occupation which, from a military standpoint, was little short of a farce and, from the point of view of international comity, wholly unwarranted. as to General Fu Mr. Huidekoper says. For the third time in three years was presented the For the third pectacle of one of the greatest powers the world unable to assemble even a paltry force of regulars quipped for war or for such overseas xpeditions as the United States may it any moment be called upon to un-

The mobile army is the only force the country has with which to repel an at empt to land enemy troops or to penerate into our borders, and this army will shortly be reduced to 24,602." "It is an astounding proof of our unpreparedness at the present moment," the

The most notable work on the state author states, "that such a force would f America's defenses yet published, enthe regular army at any time since the close of 1861—save in April, 1865, it numbered only 32,310, but wh had more than a minion who were regulars in everything but who were regulars in everything but fifty-three years our population has in-creased from about 31,000,000 to 100,000.

One Shudders to Think.

The author finds that "the guns of the fortifications in the United States firing at the limit of their capacity would expend every bit of ammunit.on that they possess within forty-five minutes. If the mortars were similarly fired they would exhaust the last round of ammunition in thirty minutes. shudders to contemplate what would happen if our fortifications were subjected to such a gruelling bombardment for weeks as those in the Dardanelles have recently undergone. It is also asserted that "an hour and

It is also asserted that "an hour and forty-six minutes would suffice to exhaust the last round of ammunition if the guns (at the Panama Canal) were fired at their maximum rate, and that there exist no defenses against land atgress. In substantiation of his assertions, authorities, statistics, and events tack by a hostile force disembarking are quoted amply, including a hitherto unpublished letter by George Washington, which reads in part: "I lament sixty miles south of Panama and administration of policy which vancing along the plateau."

Mr. Huidekoper finds that "the Ameri-

Mr. Huidekoper finds that "the American army is far more expensive in proportion to its size than any of the others, and that each man costs more than \$1,000 per annum," and that "our regulars—which are in reality a national police—are more expensive than tional police—are more expensive than the police forces of the leading cities of the United States." In 1914 the fig-ures for the United States army were: Officers and men, 92,482; cost of main-

tenance, \$97,013,965.87.

The author asserts that Germany could land fully 250,000 regulars within the territorial limits of States within five weeks, and that Great Britain could put approximately the same number on our northern frontier in thirty days, but in the opinion of military experts no nation would under take to invade America with less that Confederacy."

Although the commission appointed to koper declares the United States, therefore, must have at least an equal num-ber of trained men ready for service at the outset of hostilities. "In the first place, this country will be obliged to maintain a regular army which, of a peace footing, numbers at least 250.0 mut be definitely fixed at seven years

Would Graduate 125,000 a Year.

He recommends a system by which there would be graduated yearly 125,000 "The attempts men ready for war. He condemns the paltry division of regular troops thoroughly prepared for war afforded to the world the tdifying spectacle of a great nation composed of 100,000,000 people virtually destitute of real miliarmy can be administered or attain that efficiency which it ought to pos-sess unless fully four-fifths of the gar-risons and posts in the country are abolished." The War College, he says. has estimated that an annual saving of \$5,000,000 could be effected if the pres ent mobile force were concentrated in eight posts. It is recommended that the troops be stationed only at strat-egic points which are additionally cenfavorable for transporation, ad-

ministration, and supply.

The author has made a careful study of the militia, arriving at the conclusion expressed by General Washington. during the Spanish-American war. Including the confusion so prevalent in many of the large camps, where the medical officers not infrequently acted in defiance of the commanding officers."

Sion expressed by General Washington, which was condemnatory. The act of May 27, 1908, which prescribed that "the organized militia shall be called into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force which it may be determined. the service of the United Blate ... advance of any volunteer force which it may be determined to raise," is ad-judged to be "one of the most flagrant pieces of folly ever injected into the military legislation of the country. there need be no hope of our possessing n sound military organization suitable to the stress of war." Two solutions in respect of the militia are made. "Either must be taken wholly out hands of the several States and placed ral Government, or, if it is to remain State control, it must be appraised at its true value as a military ass and relegated to the third line of d fense. In the latter event a force United States volunteers must created. " "The officers as created, ""The officers and men enrolled in this force of United States volunteers should receive an in-

tensive training similar to that given to the Swiss, * * * ."

Some Reforms Urged. The crux of the whole question is found to be in the matter of training. as regards men, and "From a military point of view the problem of obtaining men in time of war would be tre-mendously simplified if military drill. mendously simplified if military drill, military hygiene, and the elements of rifle shooting were made compulsory in every public and private school, as well college and university in United States Reforms in recruiting, the creation of council of national defense and a complete reorganization of the War

NEGLECTED BY U. S.

She Has the Market and America the Device Which Would Promote Effici-Goods, But Opportunity

Is Not Selved. Now that exports from Germany and Austria to India have been stopped by the war, it is interesting to see how few American manufacturers have grasped this rare opportunity of introducing able are very meager, and too inderi-American goods to a market which is rapidly expanding and with which we lidea is interesting because the title

New York Sun. During the past ten years India practically doubled the value of her imports. and yet in that same period exports from the United States to India showed is an increase of only .25 per cent. The United States now supplies one-fortieth of the merchandise imported by India.

The ever-growing Indian market for foreign goods should be particularly tempting to American manufacturers demand owing to its ery goods roduced to United the n 1913-14 India imported engineering products worth nearly \$136,390,000, including all kinds of machinery, iron, steel, railway plants, motor cars, &c.; eteel, railway plants, motor cars, &coothing, including haberdashery, mil inery, boots and shoes, to the value while the imports of patent foods, biscuits, canned and bottled goods. condensed milk, patent medicines, cigarettes, and beer amounted to \$13,

Japan, which for some years has enjoyed close commercial contact with India, has not overlooked the present opportunity to advance her industries and has already made an ancarently successful effort to obtain the lager beer trade which was fortoerly con-

that Unitel States mercan it be that United States mer-chants have become so interested in the prospect of increasing their wealth hy means of war supplies that they fact that some day the war will i

be over

DAY OF FUNNELLESS **BATTLESHIP IS NEAR**

Department are among the recommendation made by Mr. Huldekoper. E. L. C.

ency and Serve As a Protection to Be Realized.

From a French source we learn that the day of the funnelless battleship is near at hand, says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce. The details availnite to be of much interest, but the are comparatively unfamiliar, says the ["funnelless battleship" expresses in apposite form one of the most important advantages incidental to a particular method of propulsion.

In a merchant vessel funnels de not a serious obstacle to the working or the vessel, and owners have no de-sire whatever to possess motor-driven vessels simply because they need no fitted with a funnel funnels, especially in the way, but they ships, are not only in the way, but they ships, are not only in the designe. in large, high-special are a positive danger. The designer would be very pleased to see the tunensively nels disappear, because they seriously States, interfere with the arcs of training of

better pleased because funnels form aff excellent guide to the target. best seen and reconels. They practically by her funnels. They practically form inent distinguishing mark by which insenemy recognizes the vessel to which he is opposed. We hear many tales of ricks with dummy funnels, but a four unneled cruiser cannot hide herself. The search for an efficient type of ropelling machinery in which funners ropelling machinery in which to been a could be dispensed with has been a could be dispensed with has been a could be dispensed with has been a could be dispensed with a could be dispensed with a could be dispensed by the coul e. That the problem will one solved cannot be doubted, but

even this improvement is only one step in the direction of constructing a par tleship which will combine the qualitie the surface ship and the submersible That is the great problem which con fronts the experts of the future, and ecomplishment is received with